Racial Characteristics-1936
Physical.

Pickens Impressed With The Lack Of Clothes In Hawaii

By WILLIAM PICKENS

The people of Hawaii are the first people I have ever found who know just what to do with an ocean; they swim in it, roll in, ride surf boards and outboard canoes on it,—they dive, play and stay all day in it. And in the good old days, before the coming of the missionaries, they wore nothing but their brown skins in it.

Now they wear just a little more,—just a pair of brief trunks, in length about two handwidths, and the women wear a small brassier in addition. And believe it or not, they have to that extent conquered the Puritans,—for the invaders wear only what the Hawaiians wear, when in swimming, and people who in the United States are covered with "three piece" garments when they go swimming, are seen here in mere trunks; and trunks and brassiers are proper in any part of the town or island, not simply on the beach.

People roam about in trunks as freely as a New Yorker will strut around in a swallow-tail coat—anywhere and everywhere. One gets on a street car, headed from the center of a great city toward the beaches, and there are the little girls and women in trunks and bare foot, and nobody pays the least attention to them. Our neurotic condition in America is due to the convention of clothes: in the good old days when grandma wore a skirt that swept the street, the men were afflicted by the same neurosis even when they chanced to spy an ankle.

The surf board riders are seen far out to sea-ward, standing erect, like miracle men walking the waters, or like sea gods driving sea horses.—There's a brown mother lying with her breasts on a surfboard, and in front of her sits her infant, less than two years old, as she paddles in the water, getting the baby acquainted with the surf.

"VILLA PETIT PEEP"

Juanita Harrison, author of "My Great Wide Beautiful World," a colored American woman's Odyssey of 22 nations and countries, is a water-animal like the rest. She has a small tent—"Villa Petit Peep"—near the beach, and she likes to cook her meals in the beach ovens and to flounder in the water at will and wish. Yesterday I went out with another friend to spend the day, cooking and eating and swimming and gossiping, with this eccentric genius, who is a very keen person,—unschooled but wise in this world.

We cooked our meals, beginning with breakfast at 7 a. m. by the rolling Pacific and ate on one of the permanent park tables. In between times we swam, waded, dived, played with the ocean. There was a group of brown and mix-blooded children, brought by three friendly Catholic sisters, to have their weekly swim at that part of the beach,—and we had a great time. I will always hear the friendly "Goodbye, Williams" of those little children, in ages from 2 to 15, as they left the beach in the middle afternoon,—who seemed to think they had known me all of their little lives.

"He's from New York, and yet he can swim," said one of the innocents. Evidently they think that New York City is very far inland, as California's coast is far enough.

Miss Juanita Harrison is one of the plainest, simplest and most independent persons I have ever met; if she wants to, she gets barefooted; if she has not her bathing togs and takes a sudden notion to enjoy the sea as she walks along, she simply walks right down into the sea with whatever she happens to have on.

She has no egotism, despises liars and pretenders and flatterers, and sees through people. Nine years ago as she was beginning her now famous ramble about the globe, not knowing how she would ever make it, she stopped a few weeks with Mrs. Pickens in New York, and today she actually recalls the names of the children, their habits, hobbies, characteristics and studies and interests, as I cannot recall them.

A keenness of observation, and understanding of human psychology, and a marvelous memory form the basis of her genius. When she was starting out, she had no idea of writing books or of ever being known to the world of letters or to many people, but just to get a view, if possible, of her "Great Wide Beautiful World," She had no means: she said: "Mrs. Pickens, I'm going to Europe; I don't know how, but I am going. "A few weeks later, she went. She worked her way around the world, all over the globe.

Of all peoples, she thinks the Japanese are the most comfortable people to have around: they are quiet and effective,—close mouthed but knowing,—and never exhibit discomforting curiosity. Judging from the character of Hawaiian Japanese, I agree with her. But she says that they are even better in Japan. In Hawaii they are partly "Americanized."

PAN-PACIFIC

We hear much of Pan-Pacificism out this way. Hawaii sits in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, practically, so that all the interests of all the shores of the great ocean concern Hawaii. They had a great educational conference here this summer, with representatives from the countries touching on the Pacific Ocean, even from Africa and India. Mr. Embree, of the Rosenwald Fund, and Mr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, were here.

At the close of the conference, the Pan-Pacific Union invited some of the delegates and some of the rest of us to its regular Friday night dinner, where discussion is free, and where speakers may even be stopped in the midst of their speech, if some one wishes to ask a question. We had a great time.

It seemed clear to me, from the answers to the questions which we asked, that imperialism has about the same aim among all of the big nations;—the United States showing up a modicum bit better than the European states. In Fiji, the dominant whites (Australian-English) do not especially want the natives to learn English; they will be more controllable if they cannot speak the "governing language." The French are also exploiting Indo-China, with a low per capita tax for education, but judging from the answers, the French show up better than the white rulers of Fiji.

We have started the Philippines on the way toward independence, which is perhaps more than any European or Asiatic imperial power would have done by this time; but (judging from the information which we squeezed out in our free-for-all), we have certainly made the Filipinos pay for all the "help" we gave them, while we were helping them.

We sent them "missionary" teachers, and superior leaders, but the Philippine budget surely had to pay the salaries and expenses. Doubtless that is as it should be. but I mention it because it is so contrary to popular and conceited American opinion: many of us think that we have spent a lot of money "in charity" among the Filipinos.

On the other hand, the island people paid the bills, and our American adventurers went over there and got the salaries. They helped us about as much as we helped them.—Neither have we wasted anything on Hawaii. But we have made life a lot less parasidaical for the aborigines.

NO RACE SUPERIOR, SAYS SIR CYRIL FOX

He Tells Scientists in Britain That History, Tradition and Culture Cause Differences.

HITLER'S VIEWS ATTACKED

British Science Association Is United With Guild, Which Puts Stress on Practical Aspects.

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 16.—Addressing one of the largest groups ever gathered to hear any one scientist on his specialty, Professor H. J. Fleure, distinguished anthropologist, discussed today the question of race, which subject has occupied more than one section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

As might be expected, Professor Fluere attacked the German political conception of race.

"It is no longer enough to study whole populations as units," he said, "but to undertake the more difficult task of trying to identify the bundles of characters of which many individuals are composed and to look for clues to the origin of these bundles."

For all their idealization of the tall, blue-eyed, blond type, the Germans are preponderantly broad-headed, broad-faced and rather stout, Professor Fluere pointed out. "There is a minority of tall, fair long heads."

The region where the type the Germans adore is most numerous is, naturally, Scandinavian, and "the inapplicability to Scandinavian peoples of many of the mental and spiritual traits so often ascribed by political anthropoligists as Nordic, should give pause to those who seek to describe, on too subjective grounds , mental characters supposed to accompany diverse physical ones," he added.

Hitler's Theory Assailed

Obviously, he was referring to Chancellor Adolf Hitler's book "Mein Kampf." He observed that, in an early edition "there was a statement that the original and more or less perfect type of man was blond and that other types were the results of combinations with sub-human races."

To Professor Fleure this was "pernicious nonsense talked under the name of science."

Equally positive was Sir Cyril Fox, director of the National Museum of Wales, on mental heredity. "Because of Galton's investigations," he said, "there is still a firm belief that certain superior human stocks have a mental nature independent of nurture or environment, so that ability will out. Studies of identical twins show that mental resemblances depend considerably on similarity of environment, so that it is impossible to separate nature from nurture."

What is true of intelligence is also true of temperament, according to Sir Cyril.

"Study of primitive peoples has shown convincingly that the type of personality prevailing in any group of peoples depends on cultural tradition," he reported. "Delinquency, once considered to result from bad heredity, is now known to be largely a cumulative effect of environmental conditioning."

Culture Seen as Factor

All this applies to what is misnamed "racial inheritance." Most anthropologists want to rid their scientific nomenclature of the term "race." They prefer to talk of "ethnic group" or peoples."

"There is abundant evidence to show that differences between peoples are due entirely to their history, tradition and culture," asserts Sir Cyril, "and no scientific evidence whatever that they are due to different heredities. This is true even of such intellectual differences as those between the whites and blacks."

According to Sir Cyril, earlier evidence of inferior intellectuality, and consequent ineducability, of Negroes "has now been strongly challenged on the results of mental tests." It is found when intelligence tests are given that the assumption of inferiority, which rests on subjective impressions, tends to vanish.

"Still less is there any scientific evidence for superior intelligence among any European peoples and earlier researches in this connection are now disavowed by the very authority who conducted them," he added.

Discussing the strain of living in a highly mechanized society, Dr. E. P. Poulton dwelt on two opposing factors. One was the rise in the standard of living, "which demands more motor cars, radios, motion-picture theatres and, in the future, airplanes and television sets per head." The second was "luxuries, as well as necessities, are requiring fewer people and shorter hours for their manufacture, so that there is more spare time available."

Distribution Blamed

Like others before him, Dr. Poulton discovers that the fault lies, first, in the failure of distribution, since some men are working overtime and others are unemployed. "If these faults were remedied there should be no strain at all," he said.

tion paid no attention. He then founded the British Science Guild, in 1905, and it has since been doing work not unlike that of the National Advisory Board under the New Deal.

For thirty years the guild and the association have waged a polite feud. There have been secessions from the association because of its past somewhat anti-social attitude. The distinguished biologist J. B. S. Haldane resigned, and H. G. Wells has made the association a butt of his ridicule.

Reconciliation Sought

For the last twelve years Sir Richard Gregory, powerful member of both guild and association, has endeavored to bring about reconciliation. Year after year he has been doggeldy urging the association to take up social questions.

At the York meeting of a few years ago the association voted down a resolution to consider the social implications of science. Nevertheless, Sir Gowland Hopkins, Nobel Prize winner for his work in vitamins, boldly importuned the association in his presedential address three years ago to advise the public on the impact of science on society.

The rising tide of protest against the conservative attitude of the association's council has at last produced something like the desired effect. A resolution to amalgamate with the British Science Guild has been adopted by the very men who in the past set their faces against the social considerations of science.

As a result, H. G. Wells turned up at this year's meeting and actually had himself enrolled as a member of the association he had held up to scorn.

The president of the association for 1937 will be Edward Palmer Poulton of Guys Hospital. The young radicals in science who want a more active interest taken in social questions are asking where he stands. A movement is already on foot to make Mr. Wells president in 1938.

Racial Characteristics-1936

Physical

Danville, Va., Register
February 19, 1936

REDHEADS AND RACIAL PURITY

Several years ago when an American society of eugenists was holding a meeting in New York a reporter noticed that some of the principal speakers were still wearing the stiff, high collars of twenty years ago. One wonders whether the German eugenist, who has anonymously attacked redheads in the weekly "Die Umchau," wears one. Science Service, which reports the attack, notes that it was made anonymously. It describes the redhead as a "turbid racial mixture" and goes on to say:

If one investigates peoples of relative pure race for frequency of red-hairedness one finds, for example, among Negroes and Mongols few red-haired persons; on the other hand many such are found among the racially mixed. And it is found perhaps most frequently in the regions where different races border on each other and thereby naturally mix more or less.

Some of the eugenist's data on racially mixed peoples seems to have been mixed with his Nazi bias and he offers slim evidence for his attack on biological grounds. He offers an eighteenth century list of criminals of which ten per cent had redheads, but he has forgotten to list the readheads among the great.

There are probably a number of grounds on which the position occupied by the redhead in nature's scheme of things could be defended. One of the first that comes to mind, of course, is the attractiveness of the redheads of one sex among the blondes and brunettes of the other. Sexual attractiveness is the basic plot of nature and she seems to have conspired in the interest of the redheads. Once the German eugenist admitted that, he would rave in vain for any biological recognition of his case.

The eugenists and the racial purists have a color complex that colors all their writing and they fear the interbreeding of races as they fear the plague. Nature, however, has never feared this process and there is good evidence to show that she has used it as a means of improving human stock. Yet there is one American sociological writer who has spent his life worrying about what he has called "the rising tide of color." He fears a wedding of the East and West, although he has no idea of what such a union might produce. This complex of his might mean that he is really not so good. For any scientist who worries about nature is in an unnatural scientific position.

What we should worry about is not natural selection and the colors nature selects for survival, but social forces that thwart nature. Our worry should be about institutions in society that tend to preserve the unfit, regardless of race or color, that nature would have eliminated without their assistance. And how to offset their good work.

RACE PREFERMENT DECLARED FALLACY

Prof. Hooton of Harvard Finds Low, High Types in Same Ratio in All Groups.

FOREIGN PERSECUTION HIT

Speech to Anthropologists Also Condemns 'Regimentation' and 'Selfish Stupidity' Here.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 30.—Speaking before the American Association of Physical Anthropologists at Yale University tonight on the subject, "What Is an American?" Dr. E. A. Hooton, Professor of Anthropology at Harvard University, declared there was no anthropological justification for anti-Semitism, or preferment of Nordic and "Aryan" stocks.

He announced that a Harvard survey among three groups—"the cream of the population," the middle class and criminals—showed that all the recognized racial types were represented in the same proportion in all three groups. The survey thus proved, he asserted, that there was no anthropological ground for favoring or condemning any racial, ethnic, national, linguistic or religious group.

Denouncing "ridiculous and pernicious doctrines of racial inequality which have become a menace to the peace of the world and have brought tragedy upon millions," but without mentioning the Nazi régime in Germany by name, Professor Hooton declared that racial purity was desirable and attainable in one sense only. This, he went on, was that every racial strain should be purified by sterilization of its criminal, insane and diseased.

Tests Made With Three Groups

Professor Hooton told of his three tests, one with a group in Boston, another with 2,342 visitrs to the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, and the third with 5,689 criminals, then added:

"It is a very remarkable fact that our imperfectly segregated and classified physical types, called by courtesy 'racial' types, should exist in practically identical proportions in these three widely divergent series, and that these types should show individually certain consistencies of a sociological nature, certain occupational and educational resemblances, whether they are drawn from the cream of the population, from the middle of the draught, or from its very dregs.

"Certainly these findings should not be interpreted as a substantiation of any of the ridiculous and pernicious doctrines of racial inequality which have become a menace to the peace of the world and which have brought tragedy upon millions of blameless and worthy individuals. Every one of our so-called racial types in these series is represented by a substantial body of convinced felons at one end and a group of eminently respectable and intelligent citizens at the other.

"There is no anthropological ground whatever for selecting any so-called racial group, or any ethnic or national group, or any linguistic or religious group, for preferment of condemnation. Our real purpose should be to segregate and eliminate the unfit, worthless, degenerate and anti-social portion of each racial and ethnic strain in our population, so that we may utilize the substantial merits of the sound majority, and the special and diversified gifts of its superior members.

For Sterilization of Some

"Racial purity is desirable and attainable in one sense only. Every racial strain in our country should be purified by the sterilization of its insane, diseased and criminalistic elements. The candidates for such biological extinction would not be selected on the basis of Aryan or Semitic descent, blond hair or black skin, but solely on the score of their individual physical, mental and moral bankruptcy.

"One does not need to be an anthropologist to recognize that there is rampant, not only in this country but elsewhere in the world, a selfish stupidity, which reeks of human decay and degeneration. It manifests itself in some quarters by brutal oppression of minorities selected for ill treatment on account of religious, linguistic or fancied racial differences. Elsewhere it is expressed in shameless aggression against defenseless primitive peoples. Here in the United States it is horribly evident in maudlin sympathy for criminals and in the toleration of crime that seems to characterize the mass of our population, in the looting of our national treasury in the name of patriotism, the wasting of our resources for political patronage, and even perhaps in muddle-headed efforts at national planning and regimentation, which bid fair to reduce us to the unfortunate economic status of those fabled inhabitants of the Scilly Islands who were 'forced to take out a precarious livelihood by taking in each other's washings.'

"Something has to be done to stem this rising tide of human stupidity. It cannot be accomplished by social Passamaquoddy projects impulsively initiated by little political King Canutes, who succeeded only in getting themselves and us all wet. We must abandon hope of sociological palliatives and face the necessity of dealing with biological realities."

DANVILLE, ILL.
COMMERCIAL NEWS

APR 17 1936

ORIGIN OF RACE

Editor The Commercial-News:

Since the war in East Africa, the question has been asked by many: Are the Negro and Indian gentile or Jew?

The Bible gives the correct answer for all perplexing questions. Ephraim is the summary of names given to all the descendents of Ham, who are not Egyptians. The Egyptian today is known by the modern name Indian.

The Hamite descendents that accepted God were called Judah. Those of Semitic descent that acepted God were called Israel. Now both are known by the same names. These are the Jews. All that did not accept God are known as the Lost House of Jacob. They are still part of that holy family, even though they are called in the Bible a mingled people, yet they will be brought back again to their inheritance as the whole House of Jacob.

Read Jeremiah, the 23rd, 25th, 31st and 50th chapters and Zechariah, 8th chapter, and the 13th verse. Also read Hosea, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th chapters, and the 8th and 9th chapters of Isaiah. For further particulars read Amos, Joel and Micah.

The gentiles, according to the Bible, are only the children of Japheth. Another proof that the Negro is not a gentile, they are to be trodden down by gentiles until the gentiles' time is fulfilled. Roman 11:25; Luke 21:24; Acts 15; 14, 15, 16, 17.

BIBLE READER

RACIAL STORY: Calipers and Skulls Tell Anthropologists That There Is No Pure Civilized Strain

Dr. Helen Dawson set out last fall to hunt the countryside of Ireland for 2,000 Irishwomen. At a little sod farmhouse, she showed her equipment, two calipers and a folding rule called an anthropometer and used in taking physical measurements. She explained that she wanted to know about Irish skulls and other physical traits in the name of science. For a month before, constables had been paving the way for her.

© International

Prof. Ernest Hooton: Skulls are his specialty

The answer of the toothless old woman was the abrupt slamming of the whitewashed door.

The answer was generally the same from the black-haired colleens at the village meeting-place around the pump—until Doctor Dawson's Irish assistant passed out the story that the anthropologist really was a scout from Hollywood. Then, Doctor Dawson had to turn the applicants away by hundreds, until she found out and denied the tale.

Many Heads—Long and tangled has been the racial history of the people of the Emerald Isle. When the great glaciers retreated from Northern England and Ireland some 20,000 years ago, long-headed Neolithic peoples settled there, probably from Europe.

Invasions of squat, short-headed peoples mixed the type during the bronze age, about 5,000 B. C. Then, in the ninth century, Norsemen, followed by Danes, ravaged the coast and established strongholds. They intermingled with the natives until the eleventh century, when native tribes, now with a good sprinkling of fair hair, rose up to cast out their oppressors.

Dr. Ernest A. Hooton, Professor of Anthropology at Harvard, planned the expedition, of which Doctor Dawson became a part. To learn what are the physical characteristics of the Irish racial mixture, he had some fifty points included in the measurements of the women. (Ten thousand men were measured in a separate survey.)

Hair, with its color and texture, body and head size, the size and placing of the nose, all enter into the scientist's composite picture. And back in Cambridge, the latest punching-machines and mechanical card-sorters will enable the researchers to know what the modern Irishman and Irishwoman really is like.

Not only of the Irish, but of all peoples, Doctor Hooton made some statements last week in *Science*. Evidently stirred by persecutions in the name of race in Germany, the anthropologist thundered:

"Man is a predatory mammal which has achieved dominance over other vertebrates by a ruthless use of superior intelligence. . . . From prehistoric times this ingeniously selfish biped has realized that the greatest gain of power and booty lies in preying upon his own species.

"Man incessantly makes a compromise with his conscience by rationalizing his predatory behavior . . . committing more crimes in the name of race than ever have been perpetrated in the name of liberty."

Flat Statements—Doctor Hooton said categorically:

1. A pure race is little more than an anthropological abstraction; no pure race can be found in any civilized country.

2. Anthropologists have found no relationship between race and mental capacity, whether in individuals or in groups.

3. Anthropologists have been unable to grade human races on any evolutionary scale. Each race contains a mixture of advanced and primitive characteristics.

4. Race is not synonymous with language, culture, or nationality. Race is inherited: language, customs and such are acquired. There is no Aryan race; Aryan is a name applied to a family of languages to which most European tongues, including English, belong. There is no "French race" or "German race." These are merely nationalities.

5. Most existing races are hybrids. "The so-called Nordic race is probably a hybrid derivative of several strains present in Europe during the glacial period, to which have been added in historic times Alpine, Mongoloid, and several other racial elements, carried by Lapps, Finns, Slavs, and other peoples who have mixed with the inhabitants of the 'Nordic' area."

6. Race mixture, such as the Negro and the Nordic, or the Mongoloid and the brunette Mediterranean White, does not diminish fertility or vitality. The hybrids exhibit a wide range of combinations of features inherited from both parental races, but no degeneracy, provided that both parental stocks are normal.

7. Each racial type runs the gamut from idiots and criminals to geniuses and statesmen.

"I believe that this nation [the United States] requires a biological purge if it is to check the growing numbers of physically inferior, the mentally ineffective and the antisocial," ventured Doctor Hooton, in a parting-shot.

"These elements which make for social disintegration are drawn from no one race or ethnic stock. Let each of us, Nordic or Negro, Aryan or Semite, Daughter of the Revolution or Son of St. Patrick, pluck the beam from his own eye, before he attempts to remove the mote from that of his brother."

Negroes Do Not Get Vitamin D From Sunshine

Dr. James W. Laurie Startles Scientists With Statement

CHICAGO—Dr. James W. Lawrie, director of scientific research for the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company in Milwaukee, startled 60 scientists, business men and reporters in Chicago recently by stating in a publis address that Negroes do not get Vitamin D from sunshine.

Vitamin D is the "sunshine vitamin," which build bones, muscles and teeth and which has received more attention than any other mineral or vitamin because of the fact that it is obtainable in so few natural foods.

VITAMIN D BUILDS BONES

In recent years, scientists and the most common ailments, especidoctors have found that many of ally colds, arthritis and rickets, are caused by a lack of Vitamin D in the body. They found that this deficiency of Vitamin D was caused by the person getting insufficient sunshine.

When the ultra-violet rays of the sun shine on the body, they cause the ergesterol, which is under the skin, to change into Vitamin D which is then absorbed into the body and is very beneficial.

The trouble with modern life, the scientist found, is that people cover their bodies with clothes most of the time and as a result they do not get enough Vitamin D. After this discovery, the answer to many troubles then appeared to be a lot of sunshine or the taking of Vitamin D, which could be found in few foods with the exception of fish oils.

SUN FAILS NEGROES

However, Dr. Lawrie startled the other scientists by announcing that he had found that even sunshine does not give enough Vitamin D to a Negro or to a deeply tanned white man.

"The deeply tanned skin of a white man or the dark skin of a Negro does not allow the ultra-violet rays to reach the ergesterol under the skin," he said. "This," he added, "undoubtedly is the answer to the fact that rickets is such a common disease among Negro children in the South."

Dr. Lawrie is considered one of the country's foremost authorities on the subject of Vitamin D. He is the discoverer of a method of incorporating Vitamin D in beer, thus producing a health-food beverage.

NEED 200 UNITS

He believes, he said, that the average modern person, regardless of race or occupation, should receive about 200 units of this vitamin each day in some form.

The most common forms in which it is obtainable are Vitamin D Sunshine beer, 100 units to 12 ounces; irradiated milk, 135 units to 32 ounces; fish oils, which vary in unitage but are almost all rich in this vitamin; and egg yolks, which may contain 80 units each if the chicken is especially fed. Egg yolks from ordinary chickens contain 4 to 25 units of Vitamin D. Other foods, such as bread, meat and most vegetables contain some Vitamin D but very little.

Racial Characteristics - 1936
Physical

Discovery of Vitamin D Propensities May Be Worthy Aid to Negro Health

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Raleigh, N. C. Observer
August 3, 1936

Deadly Difference

In the figures recently made public by the Census Bureau which showed that the average life of a white man had been extended in 36 years from 48 to 59 years, and of white women from 51 to 63 years, a tragic difference in life expectancy between white people and Negroes in the United States was disclosed. Even today the average life span of Negro men is 48 years and Negro women, 50 years, no better than the average for whites 36 years ago.

No differences in racial vigor can wholly explain this difference. The fact of the difference must be rather found in those factors to which is attributed the increase in the average length of life of white people in the last 36 years, "improved sanitation, higher standard of living, labor-saving inventions in the homes and the advance made in education and in the science and practice of medicine and surgery." To too great an extent all these advances have been withheld from the Negro race.

It is not listed in the death reports, but the most fatal disease in the world is poverty. And no people in America suffer so universally from its terrible effects as the Negroes. But they do not suffer alone The Census Bureau figures for both whites and blacks are for the United States as a whole. But most Negroes die in the South where most Negroes are and the conditions of which they die are important to white happiness and white health in the South.

Black poverty in the South is a deadly malady and the white Southerner who expects to escape its effects is an optimistic fool in the midst of plague.

JEWS WHO "PASS"

Negroes are not the only ones who "pass" for members of another race when possible. At Geneva last week Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, criticized all Jews who look on their Jewry " as a mournful fact to be concealed and minimized" and pose as members of another race.

This indicates that economic emancipation of the Afro-american will not necessarily solve the color question. This nation has many millionaire Jews on all walks of life, from the motion picture industry through manufacturing to international banking institutions Others are governors of states and mayors of cities. They have already achieved political and financial leadership which Negroes will still be waiting when miscegnation is completed.

But despite their monetary position in America, the land of the dollar, there is still prejudice against them. Even with fat pocketbooks and a not too-different appearance from Nordics, they are still barred from many places of residence and activities as are Negroes. Orgaizations such as the Ku Klux Klan have been formed to fight them.

To combat this prejudice, Jews have organized powerful and well-financed organizations of their own. There is a great solidarity among them. But racial hatred still exists. And in order to get around this anti-Semitic sentiment, many renounce the traditions of their fathers and become ordinary white Americans if physically possible.

Limitations imposed upon Jews are in no way so numerous or so soul-crushing as those faced by Negroes, yet they "pass" to obtain better treatment. Is it any wonder, tthen that the Afro-Americans who are equipped todo so become voluntary members of the white race where opportunities are comparatively limitless? Passing does not necessarily reect shame for one's race. Instead it shows dissatisfaction with the lack of opportunities existing solely through the accident of color.

If there is any shame attached it is to the dominant race for being so narrow and bigoted. It closes the doors to those who happen to have a different skin pigmentation.

A coalition between minority groups and victims of segregation such as the Jew and the Negro may cause a lessinging of inter-racial hostility. Certainly it could do no harm.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS DEBATE RACE ISSUE

Dozen Foremost Biologists Fail to Agree on Question Raised by Hitler Policy.

TIME THEORY IS EXPLAINED

Report on Effect of Drinking Shows Alcohol Causes Auto Drivers to Go Faster.

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 11.—A dozen foremost biologists discussed the question of race before the British Association for the Advancement of Science today withiut accomplishing more than showing that a proper study of man was the most difficult of all learned pursuits. Though Chancellor Adolf Hitler's name was not mentioned there is no doubt that the conference was called because the German racial policy had fanned prejudices in Europe.

To Professor Julian Huxley "race" has ceased to have any scientific meaning. He would provisionally substitute the term "ethnic group."

"It is impossible," he said "to give a scientific definition of race as applied to man since the term has cannotations which do not apply in the human species. The immediate task before anthropology is to define human groups in terms of measurable characters and correlations between them."

Huxley's Stand Is Attacked

Professor R. Ruggles Gates, as good a geneticist as ever studied man or animal, rose to protest. To him "race" ought to be retained. Those like Professor Huxley, who were willing to regard the major human groups as subspecies should not forget, he argued, that there is no uniformity among lions, tigers or higher mammals.

He stressed there were nine recognized races of gorilla, and four of chimpanzes. Professor Gates maintained that if biologists found no difficulty in accepting these different apes as "races" they should not cavil at human "races."

This was the rankest heresy to Professor F. A. E. Crew, also a geneticist. The suggestion that large groups of humanity were so uniform and stable that they might be called "races" he branded as "preposterous" to him the whole problem of "race" was one of interbreeding and heredity.

"When an animal breeder wants to keep a strain what he calls 'pure' he uses barbed wire," said Professor Crew. "There is no barbed wire in nature. Even mountain ranges, deep seas and deserts have not been effective barriers to migration.

"Human beings have roamed and mated. Man in the mass knows no biological barrier. The only barriers to mating are taboos, varying in time and place."

"Because of the ceaseless movement and the mixing, shuffling and redistribution of genes no constellation of characters that distinguished individuals of one primary sub-species of mankind from the rest has remained intact."

Black Peoples Defended

Professor A. M. Carr-Saunders approached the subject from the standpoint of the sociologist and historian.

"According to Professor Toynbee," he said, "htre have been twenty-one civilizations. Of these five have survived. The Nordic whites have contributed to five of these twenty-one, the Alpine whites nto at least seven, the Mediterrean whites to ten, the Polynesian whites to one, the browns to two, the yellows to three, the reds to four and the blacks to none."

But Professor Carr-Saunders did not hold their poor showing against the blacks.

"There are," he said, "fair-haired and blue-eyed Highlanders of Northwest Africa who have defied the assaults and blandishments of one civilization after another and fair-haired and blue-eyed Highlanders of Albania who have contrived to evade civilization in fastnesses which overlook the highroad between Greece and Rome.

"It is unsafe to conclude that sec-

tions of the white group are incapable of civilization. So with the blacks. Their time may yet come to develop a civilization."

Sees All Capable of Rising

It must be concluded, in Professor Carr-Saunders's opinion, that any of the major groups of mankind "are innately capable of making most dramatic advances, implied by the passage from primitive social organization to what we call civilization. This means that all major groups have the necessary intelligence to build and maintain a civilization, intelligence being the quality most needed for the purpose.

"Civilizations created by any one of the successful major groups resemble one another in color and atmosphere. We may explain this by supposing that one civilization was derived fro manother, but evidence suggests the possibility that the resemblances arise from differences in emotional and temperamental charactristics.

The large audience that listened to the discussion received the impression that the best authorities were as technically perplexed by the problem as statesmen were. Geneticists, zoologists, historians and statisticians can only utter convictions that the popular notions of race are all wrong, but no branch of science is yet able to say what definitely distinguishes one group of humanity from another.

The mathematical physicists here still wonder with Sir James Jeans whether Professor E. A. Milne of Oxford has not given their science a new impetus with the startling conception of time referred to in yesterday's dispatch. Just as the relativists have decided that we may picture space in many dimensions, so Professor Milne decides there may be other kinds of time than that told by clocks.

An ordinary time is good enough for an ordinary life, just as our conception of three dimensional space or the kind taught in school is good enough for the architect and business man. But when we get within the atom, where speeds are very high, or far out into space where colossal cartwheels of stars spin with enormous velocity, ordinary time seems inapplicable.

Offers System of Axioms

Professor Milne does for time pretty much what Professor Albert Einstein did for space. He does not make deductions from experiments, but has set up a paper system of axioms. Why, then, should we accept it?

"There is no reason to suppose," says Professor Milne, "that atoms keep the same kind of time that clocks do. By postulating more than one kind of time it may be possible to explain more satisfactorily both what goes on within the atom and far out in space in and among the stars.

"Let us not forget that Einstein treated space in a new way. By linking it with time he gave a fourth dimension with the aid of which it has been possible to explain much, hitherto obscure, about the structure and operation of the stellar system and even of the stars themselves."

Professor Milne makes no claim to having originated this new conception. The suggestion that there may be more than one kind of time came from the late Professor Willem Desitter, one of the inventors of the expanding universe.

Strange are the consequences of Professor Milne's method of timekeeping. Measuring the age of the universe by ordinary methods such as swings of the pendulum or the rotation of the earth or of Mars, the universe turns out to have infinite age. But reckoned by what he calls his "kinematic time scale," Professor Milne finds it had a definite beginning.

On the ordinary time scale space is infinite, but on the new it is limited. At any stage of history these two times bear a definite ratio to each other, but the ratio is always changing

If physicists no longer believe in the laws of nature they have still less reason for believing in them now. Professor Milne says his theory indicates that even if there are laws of nature they cannot be fixed. They change with the passage of time.

"There is nothing permanent about nature," is his comment.

Drinking Drivers Studied

Though it is generally admitted safe automobile driving is incompatible with heavy drinking, many insist the amount they take has no bad effect on their ability. Struck by the general refusal to accept the findings of physiologists the Minister of Transport asked the British Medical Association to consider the subject. Dr. H. M. Vernon presented the results at Blackpool.

Experiments with drivers on the open road were impossible, so the Medical Association's investigators worked in a laboratory under virtually road conditions. A driver sat in a dummy car. In front was a screen on which was projected a moving picture of a circular road. He could go in a photographic sense wherever he liked, but the exact route taken was carefully measured at 100 points.

Twenty drivers were tested one hour, a half hour and immediately before drinking alcohol and again a half hour, an hour and two and a quarter hours after drinking. The investigators found that after a quarter pint of mild beer control was not noticeably affeted. After two to four ounces of whiskey, speed was usually quickened by an average of 6 per cent. At the same time 12 per cent more errors were made in keeping to the track. In the third of the whiskey tests driving time was accelerated by 10 to 25 per cent.

"This means," said Dr. Vernon, "that if a man had been driving at a steady thirty miles an hour he would quicken his pace to between thirty-three and forty after taking alcohol. As most of the subjects were unconscious of having accelerated at all it follows they would have been distinctly more likely to have incurred an accident inn avoiding running down a pedestrian or other obstruction."

In Great Britain not all cars are fitted with speedometers. As a result of the investigation the Ministry of Transport has recommended that motor vehicles permitted to travel more than twenty miles an hour must be fitted with speedometers. Evidently the drivers who have taken a few scotches and sodas on the road are supposed to retain enough common sense to watch the speedometers and not exceed safe speed.

Racial Characteristics-1936
Mental

THOSE VICIOUS INTELLIGENCE TESTS AGAIN

Despite the fact that the so-called intelligence tests have been discredited because they do not test intelligence, educators bitten by the American malady of statistics continue to use them for whatever purpose suits their fancy.

For years these tests were used to bolster white supremacy propaganda. Then they were used to prove that recently-arrived aliens were unassimilable and more criminally inclined than the sadistic lynchers of Georgia and Alabama. Now they are being used against Puerto Rico's aspiration to Statehood.

Naturally it was several of the ubiquitous professors who made the test, and on their findings the New York State Chamber of Commerce concluded that statehood for Puerto Rico should be held "in abeyance" because of the low intelligence.

In selecting the children to test, the professors did not go to Puerto Rico. They went to the Puerto Rican colony in Harlem, New York City, where a hundred thousand poor working people from the little island, handicapped by a strange language and stranger customs, are struggling to meet the exactions of landlords and shopkeepers.

The professors tested 240 Puerto Rican children in one public school and found them to be of low intelligence. Ergo, 1,500,000 Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rica are to be denied the right to govern themselves free of dictation from Washington bureaucrats.

On the same basis, the professors might give the same tests to 240 white children along "Tobacco Road" and decide that Georgia should be deprived of her Statehood status, which in all truth she has sadly misused.

What is really behind all this is a desire to prevent a colored people from running their own land and having some voice in the running of America.

Puerto Rico as a State would have two senators and six representatives in Congress, and reactionary forces in America do not want that much colored voice in national affairs. For the same reason Statehood for Hawaii is being opposed.

DALLAS NEGRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MAPS 31-POINT PROGRAM FOR NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX

PARTICIPATION IN TEXAS CENTENNIAL FORMS BIG PLACE IN AGENDUM

Poll Tax Campaign To Register 10,000

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 20.—Announcing a 31-point program for 1936, the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, through its secretary, A. Maceo Smith, released to the press today a comprehensive survey of the needs of Negroes in the Dallas area and have opened an aggressive campaign to approach these objectives.

A battle will be launched to secure Negro policemen, postmen, higher teaching salaries, a new high school, hospital and one of the major efforts will be to cooperate with the Texas Centennial Commission in favorably presenting Texas to the world during 1936.

Here are some of the accomplishments and objectives of the Chamber:

Cooperated in promoting poll tax drive, (successful). Cooperated with Colunteer Health League's "Health Week," which won first place honor from state.

Espoused the cause of Federal projects under Federal Relief which established 3 projects: Canning Center, Sewing Project and Adult Education which employed over 1000 women.

Promoted successful community chest drive last year. Promoted State Meat Show, last year. Secured for Negro doctors of the city Relief Client's examinations which resulted in over 2,000 cases.

Originated and obtained Negro participation in the Texas Centennial which will equal or exceed $100,000.

Presently contending for Negro high schools in Dallas, which has already received the proposal from Board of Education of $190,000 unit in South Dallas.

Presently contending for better pay for Negro teachers, and better accommodations in three Negro ward schools.

Proposed with acceptance to Police Department the following Negro policemen; campaign to decrease homicides and crime; traffic regulations in Negro business districts. Presently fighting for Negro postmen and letter carriers.

Launched a campaign for larger and more intelligent patronage for Negro business and professional establishments. Presently cooperating with Ministers Alliance in promoting a city poll tax campaign for 10,000.

Established permanent office headquarters for Chamber of Commerce at 3205½ Thomas Avenue, telephone 87-2691. Obtained commitments and facilities for better hospitalization in City-County hospitals.

Cooperated with and secured better accommodations for Negroes at State Fair Grounds. oFrmed local unit of Emergency Advisory Council, opened negotiations with N. Y. A. for camps for young women. Aided in the bringing to and entertainment of 25 cenventions to city.

Presently contending for adequate park facilities and street improvements with optimistic outlook that Wahoo lake will be a well developed community center.

Presently cooperating with local government agencies for a city Slum Clearance project for Negroes. Developed a working understanding for cooperation with the following governmental agencies: City, County, State and Federal as well as Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

Presently working for the appointment of Negro assistant county probation officer. Presently cooperating with agencies in the locating of and getting Negro personnel in State Negro Tuberculosis Hospital.

Presently making proposal for Negro school physician and better health service.

Contending for proration of work for Negroes in all public works, according to our ratio to total population.

Encouraged altrustic service and loyalty by promoting "Most Useful Citizen" campaign.

Cooperated in sending high school team to Tuskegee Relays.

Presently conducting a city-wide beautification campaign for Centennial.

On behalf of the entire population, the Chamber has striven to sell to the city, state and nation the "good side" of Negro Dallas and its citizens.

We propose the following: To make Dallas the convention city of the Southwest; to be more useful to our business and farm community; to encourage the setting up of neighborhood civic leagues; to encourage Negroes to exert more power politically; to stimulate better appreciation for Negro music; to make our speaker's bureau and the press more useful in spreading the gospel of "Self Help and Initiative"; to secure for Negroes the greatest good from the Centennial; to stimulate initiative, loyalty and interracial understanding on the part of every citizen; and to otherwise act as a "clearing house" for the civic, social and commercial problems of the 45,000 Negro residents of our city.

A number of former students at Guadalupe have attained places of prominence in their particular fields of endeavor, among whom are N. Dudley, Jr., widely known educator; Dr. E. W. White, of Baltimore; Dr. S. A. Pleasants, Jr., of Houston, and Rev. I. H. Kelly, of San Antonio.

Dr. J. R. Lockett is the present president of Guadalupe, a post he has held for the past six years.

Savannah, Ga., News
February 22, 1936

TO HEAR TALKS ON NEGRO FOLK LORE

Historical Research Assn. to Meet Wednesday

The monthly meeting of the Savannah Historical Research Association will be held at Hodgson Hall Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock, with Mrs. Malcolm Bell and Marmaduke Floyd as chief speakers. Their subject will be the local negro superstitions. A great deal of interest has been expressed by the membership of the association in this subject, and several unusual objects illustrating it will be shown and explained.

The program is expected to begin promptly. Raiford S. Wood, the president, will preside and will be welcomed back to the association after his long stay in an Atlanta hospital. One or two new members are expected to attend.

Danville, Va., Register
February 22, 1936

WORTH CONSIDERING

(Raleigh News and Observer)

There is certainly basis for thoughtfulness for Southern white people in the statement of Laurence F. Lee to the Raleigh Woman's Club that "in a population of only 2 per cent white, the Negro of Jamaica uses pure English, speaks in a well-modulated voice, and lives independently." Yet these Jamaica Negroes are folk of the same stock as the Negroes of the Southern States, a black folk upon whom Southern white people too often complacently place the blame for many of their own faults.

The children of the South, it has been said many times, learn to speak incorrect English from the Negroes. Where, it might be asked, did the Southern Negro learn the sloppy English which in turn the white children of the South learn from them? Considering the pure English of the Jamaica Negroes, the answer is obvious enough. The Negroes in the South speak the English language as they learned it in the South.

What is true of language is true of many other aspects of life. The Southern white people were the teachers of the Southern Negroes. They taught them not only many of their virtues but many of their faults. The teaching has been done. Not quickly can the faults of that instruction be undone. But it will serve justice in racial understanding if white men in dealing with Negroes will remember that to a great extent what the Negro is, he made him. He may not be satisfied with his product, but if he acts in justice he will not seek to evade his responsibility in its production.

Two Professors Find Mixed Blood Has Nothing To Do With Negro's Intelligence

GREENSBORO, N. C.—"Differences in the average (intelligence) tests scores of American whites and Negroes are not to be attributed to difference in inheritable intelligence," according to Prof. Paul A. Witty of Northwestern University and Dr. Martin D. Jenkins of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College.

The conclusion is reached in an article entitled "Intra-race Testing and Negro Intelligence" which appears in the current issue of the Journal of Psychology, a psychological periodical which has an international circulation.

WRONG APPROACH

Declaring that such an approach cannot discount the effect of the different environment factor, the authors launched a criticism of the usual procedure of comparing the intelligence-test scores of white and Negro school children to ascertain the relative intelligence of the two groups.

"If Negro ancestry affects mental test performances this effect should be directly evidenced in the test performances of Negroes of varying degree of white blood," it was reasoned.

Proceeding on this assumption, Drs. Witty and Jenkins examine two questions: "Do the mental test scores of Negroes increase in proportion to the amount of white ancestry?" and "Are the Negroes who make the very highest scores of mental tests those who come from admixtures predominately white?"

To evaluate question one the authors analyzed every published research study which deals with the relationship of Negro-white ancestry to standing on intelligence tests. Although these studies reveal contradictory results, the more complete, careful and recent investigations consistently indicate that intelligence test performance is not conditioned by the degree of Negro-white mixture. "Superior intelligence tests ability," the authors conclude, "is not exhibited by those Negroes having the largest amount of white ancestry."

BLOOD DOESN'T COUNT

Question 2 is tested in the light of a study of gifted Negro children recently conducted by the authors. It was found that the Negro children who make the very highest scores on intelligence tests constitute, in racial composition, a typical cross-section of the American Negro population. The data indicate that, "whatever the provenance of the superior mental test ability of these Negro children may be, it certainly is not attributable to white ancestry."

The above analysis very clearly shows that there is no scientific basis for the widely held belief that intelligence, among Negroes, increases with the amount of white ancestry. It is apparent, further, that the hypothesis of Negro intellectual inferiority is not tenable in the light of the intra-race test data.

College Professors Edit Psychological Study

GREENSBORO, N.C.—"Differences in the average intelligence tests scores of American whites and Negroes are not to be attributed to differences in inheritable intelligence." Such is the conclusion drawn by Professor Paul A. Witty, of Northwestern University, and Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, in an article entitled "Intra-Race Testing and Negro Intelligence." The article appears in the current issue of the Journal of Psychology, a psychological periodical which has an international circulation. 3-24-36

The authors criticize the usual procedure of comparing the intelligence-test scores of white and Negro children to ascertain the relative intelligence of the two groups; such an approach cannot discount the effect of the different environmental factors. "If Negro ancestry affects mental test performance, this effect should be directly evinced in the test performance of Negroes of varying degrees of white blood."